





# THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 22, 1882.

As for ourselves we ask nothing politically, we want that plainly understood, except what the people themselves choose to give us. We prefer, always, to submit our claims, if we have any, to the voters, and let them decide the matter. We have no fight on any one except those who are trying to destroy the state and the Republican party. We are ready, willing and determined to strike hands with any man or set of men, who will declare in favor of local self-government, anti-monopolies, and equal rights for all men before the law and at the ballot box. And we will fight whoever comes up for office, who does not stand square on these important questions.

While we do not wish to fight Republicans, or we should say pretended Republicans, (for whoever is not in favor of the above principles certainly is not entitled to be called Republican) but we are determined to do so if they do not advocate and carry out the true platform of the Republican party. We are in favor of peace, but we want peace on an honorable basis. Peace bought at the price of principle would be humiliating and disgraceful. And we hope every man who is sailing under the Republican flag will place himself right before the coming campaign, on the great principles of the party: Equal rights before the law for all men; equal rights of the colored men for their share of the public patronage. We want to see every white Republican place himself square on this rock of justice and equity before another campaign, then victory will be easily won.

## GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

The anti-Bourbons never had a greater opportunity than now, in the year of 1882, to redeem the state, for the people are thoroughly aroused, they have suffered as no people ever suffered before, by misgovernment. The state's property has been sold, piece by piece, until to-day the state government owns nothing but the state House and one or two Asylums at Raleigh and elsewhere. The rights of the people have been gradually taken from them until to-day they only have the privilege left them to vote for a few state officers and members of Congress. The Constitution has been amended, torn and patched, until but little of it is left to the people. The whole policy of the Bourbons has been to concentrate all power in a few selected gentlemen of the state, and the property placed in the hands of the monopolists. The people have watched the proceedings of these gentlemen, at first with amusement, then with suspicion, and now with great fear and amazement. The high handed acts of the state officers and the legislature has about ruined the state and people, and never were a set of men more determined than the citizens of North Carolina are to-day, to arrest these mad officials and hurl them from power. They want a leader, they will not trust any of the present Bourbon leaders, therefore they must look somewhere else. The anti-Bourbon Democrats dislike to follow their old political enemies, the Republicans, and therefore they are looking for a young, active, brave, sincere, independent anti-Bourbon to lead them to victory, and when such a man is found, if the Republicans will harmoniously unite upon him, the state will be carried against the Bourbon Democracy by 40,000 majority. The old Republican party leaders of 1868, 1870 and 1872, have lost caste with the Republican masses. They took the state with a majority of 25,000, and when they managed the last campaign of 1876, the state went Democratic by 12,000. This was caused from several reasons. The first, on account of the bad acts of the Republican legislature of 1868 to 1870. The second, was on account of the Golden-Kirk war, arresting citizens without warrant and by the bayonet. The third was for the want of confidence in the men who controlled the party machinery, who run it for their own selfish ends and not for the benefit of the people. They cared nothing for the wishes of the masses, but run the party on the Star Chamber order, very much like Jarvis, Worth and their Bourbon associates are running the Democratic party to-day.

Now, what the party wants is confidence in their leaders. We believe from all we can learn the present state committee, as now organized, has the entire confidence of the Republicans and anti-Bourbons. There is some bickering in the party, the leaders are not entirely harmonized, certain ones are more headed on account of being in the minority, but that they must submit to for the sake of the good of all. We are in favor of the best understanding. Let all sides give and take. We will sacrifice anything personal to ourselves for the benefit of harmony in the party. With a proper understanding, a thorough organization and harmonious action on the part of the leaders and the state is saved, and any man or set of men who are to-day trying to change the party with fire brands,

should be shunned as a leper. This is the greatest opportunity the Republican party of the state has ever had. Now if they will join hands with the anti-Bourbons and redeem the state, they will be entitled to the gratitude of all good and law abiding citizens. We love the party better than we do any man or set of men, and we will join our fortunes with those who can win on a platform of principles equal rights to all. Let ever man say obedience to law, and to the best interest of his party shall be his first duty, and if we cannot lead we will follow, and follow as good patriotic soldiers. With good leaders, good followers and a harmonious understanding victory will be ours. We appeal to all to lay down the hatchet and submit to reason, and we have no doubt that every sincere Republican will do so who thinks more of his party than he does of his own selfish ends.

## COLORS CONVENTION.

The colored people, at their convention in Onslow county, on the 7th inst., passed a resolution recommending a state convention of the colored citizens of the state to take action concerning the exclusion of the colored race from the jury box by the officers of the law. The argument used by the gentleman offering the resolution was, that if the entire colored population of the state would meet and demand equal rights in the courts, and let the officers of the law see that they stood unanimous on the question, and were determined to not only demand their rights, but have them, these officers would probably concede them full equality before the law; and if they did not, the colored race would be better prepared to meet and defend their rights by holding this convention.

We believe Goldsboro, the place recommended by the convention at Jacksonville is a good one. A state convention properly conducted by our colored friends is bound to result beneficially to them. In about sixty counties in the state colored men have been systematically excluded from the privilege of serving on juries. This is a right guaranteed to them by the laws of the land, and if it cannot be enforced the people should know it, in order that laws may be passed by Congress which will better suit the subject. That there are colored men in every county in the state fully qualified to serve on juries no unprejudiced man will deny. That they are honest and will give a correct verdict, we all know to be true, it matters not who the defendant or plaintiff may be. That being conceded, we take it that every honest man, let him be white or black, who has sworn to defend the laws and Constitution of the United States will see that the qualified colored citizens have, in the future, their full rights in the courts.

How an officer who has sworn to enforce the law can willfully and intentionally break it, and not be considered a perjurer, we are unable to understand. Every sheriff, and every county commissioner in the state who has excluded colored men from the jury box, on account of color, is a perjurer, no one can dispute, for they swear to enforce the law, and yet they not only break it themselves, but they advise others to do likewise.

Our advice to the colored people of the state is to agitate this question; canvass it on all occasions. Vote for no man who will not pledge publicly, upon his honor, to enforce the law in this regard. Bring it up in all political meetings and demand from every white officer, let him be Democrat or Republican, equal rights for the colored citizen with the white before the courts of the state, and we guarantee that when they stand perfectly united upon this important matter, and will move forward with a determination, the battle will be half over, for the officers will see that they must enforce the law.

We hope the convention will be held and the leading colored men of the state will meet and show the masses of their brethren in counties where they have no able colored leaders to look out and defend their rights, that they have friends in the state who will. The convention will unquestionably be of great benefit, and will finally result, we have no doubt, in a complete victory for a strict enforcement of the laws of the land.

Let such men as Hon. J. H. Harris, G. H. Hunter and Stewart Ellison of Wake; G. T. Watson and E. E. Smith, of Wayne; I. B. Abbott, E. B. Dady and Geo. H. White, of Craven; Hugh Gale, of Elizabeth City; W. D. Newson, of Winton; John H. Williamson, of Franklin; John E. Leary and Bishop J. W. Hood, of Cumberland; James T. Reynolds, of Halifax; Hon. John C. Dancy and Frank D. Dancy, of Edgecombe; John Newell, of Bladen; Alfred Lloyd, of Funder; G. W. Price, Jr., G. L. Mahan, Owen Barney, J. A. Lowery, Alfred Howe, and John H. Whitman, of New Hanover, and others of the state take hold of this convention and make it a grand success. Show the world that they will go forward and fight for, and defend the rights of their fellow men, on principle, as much as if there was none other to be voted for. We are sure our colored friends that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." And if they expect to succeed they must move manfully in the matter.

## REUNION OF CO. G. AND H. 10TH REGIMENT.

We have received a communication from a member of company H. of the 10th regiment N. C. troops in the late war, in which he suggests that the members of companies G. and H. of the 10th regiment meet together some time during the coming spring or summer and have a jolly reunion. We entirely agree with our correspondent, concerning this matter. It has now been seventeen years since the companies were disbanded at Stantonburg, on the 26th day of April, 1865, and it seems to us that the 17th anniversary of that day would be a very appropriate time to have the reunion. It would be a great pleasure to us to meet again the boys with whom we served in camp for four long, weary years. Who we suffered with, and who we learned to love; there never was a band of men who got along more agreeably together than did those two companies. When the musket and the sword was laid aside the officers and men acted as brothers; there were no privates or officers until the tap of the drum, then all knew their places and performed their duty as officers and soldiers.

Yes, we shall be happy to have a reunion of these two companies brought about, and as Capt. Jas. L. Manning is the senior officer of the regiment, now living, in the state, we call upon him for his advice in the matter. Also Lieutenants John W. Sanders and Thomas B. Haskett, and, in fact, we would like the views of all the officers and men concerning this subject and invite their communications.

The Star has just discovered that Col. Wm. Johnson, and Hon. Charles Price are very small men intellectually. If our contemporary will examine its files for a few months back, it will find that the Star has on several occasions, and very often, referred to these gentlemen as men of ability and standing. Col. Johnson is too well known in North Carolina, as a big man politically, to be sneered at by Mr. Kingsbury.

Mr. Price is a young giant on the stump. He stands high politically and as a lawyer, and our contemporary does itself no good by trying to belittle every man's ability who may be independent and brave enough to differ politically with it.

Col. Johnson has held many important positions in the Democratic party, and while the Republicans have fought him politically, no one has ever charged before that he was not an able man. The Democratic party, in the day when men of ability lead it, and when candidates were selected for their ability and integrity, Col. Johnson was frequently honored by being given high positions. Hon. Charles Price has served the state in the Legislature frequently for a young man, and was unanimously made Speaker of the House of Representatives by that party. He would have been to-day in the Legislature, but he declined a re-election for the purpose of giving his attention to his large law practice. But during every campaign he has been in the field canvassing for the Democratic candidates. And if he has left that party, as it is asserted, it has been caused on account of the corrupt men who have the control and management of it. Mr. Price is connected by marriage with the family of the late Gov. Morehead; he stands very high socially, and should he come out for the anti-bourbon party it will not be for office or money. He is rich and has a splendid income, and could have gotten any office he wanted in the Democratic party. And, therefore, we repeat, if he has severed his connection with the Democracy it was caused by the corruption of its leaders, and the departure of that party from its principles of the old time.

## THE STAR.

There is no question about the fact that our friend Mr. W. H. Bernard, proprietor of the Wilmington Star, is one of the best posted men in state politics in North Carolina, to-day, and why he allows so many errors in his paper is a mystery to every one. When he looks after the editorial department of his paper it is clear and usually correct. He is a practical printer as well as a splendid manager of a newspaper, and editorials written by himself are able and exceedingly interesting. And our advice to him, if asked, would be if he cannot give his editorials a personal supervision, to turn the Star into a religious theatrical or literary paper, from the fact that Kingsbury was never intended for politics. He can make more mistakes to the square inch than any political writer in the state. We feel a very great pride in any enterprise started and run in this city, and especially when successful, and the Star up to three years ago was exceedingly so, therefore the very apparent decay in its editorials is very mortifying to every Wilmingtonian.

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. Published at Raleigh, N. C., the leading Democratic paper of North Carolina, by Captain S. A. Ashe, is the best conducted paper that party has ever had at the capital of the state. The editor, Captain Ashe, was raised in this city; he is a lawyer of ability, and the paper shows that he understands how to conduct it to make it a paying enterprise. The subscription price is only \$5 00 per annum. The people of Wilmington should take it.

## FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Stamped on the Bournons to the Party of Liberal Ideas. Developments here in the past few days relating to North Carolina politics and politicians have carried dismay into the ranks of the Bourbon Democrats in Washington, and are the occasion of congratulations and rejoicings among the large number of Republicans and anti-bourbon Democrats of the Old North State now sojourning in this city. These developments relate to the fact of a most remarkable stampede just now in progress of prominent and life long Democrats from the Bourbons—desertions that bode naught but disaster and defeat to the *effete* Democracy of the state named.

## WITHIN THE PAST THREE OR FOUR DAYS.

Hon. Charles Price, former speaker of the lower house of the Legislature at Raleigh, and W. P. Johnson, candidate for Governor against Vance in 1862, both among the very ablest, most popular and influential Democrats in North Carolina, have avowed to Republicans here their decision most deliberately made, and final and irrevocable, to sever forever their connection with Bourbon Democracy, and announced in most emphatic terms their purpose henceforth to co-operate heartily with the Republican party of their state, as Senator Mahone, Riddleberger, and thousands of other Democrats of Virginia have been, and are now doing, in that state.

## IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

On Friday last both Colonel Johnson and Mr. Price declared in most unmistakable language their decision and purpose as indicated above, and predicted that a coalition of the Republicans and independent Democrats of North Carolina would be effected that would at the next election achieve a victory even more brilliant and administer Bourbon Democracy a more crushing defeat than was done in Virginia last November. Recent desertion from Bourbon Democracy in the Old North State are by no means confined to the gentlemen named. Within a very brief period Colonel Foke, Hon. Nat. Atkinson, Mr. Lenoir, all Democrats of marked abilities and wide spread influence, and a host of others have announced the dissolution of the band which have so long united them with Bourbonism, avowed their adhesion now and hereafter to

THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRACY, and their readiness for a union with the Republicans of their state for the overthrow of the Bourbon party. Even the Hon. J. M. Leach, who headed the Hancock electoral ticket, and who is unsurpassed as an orator in the whole state, only the other day said to a prominent North Carolina Republican that he "intended to cast his vote for the next President of the United States," and added significantly, "the next President will be a Republican." Senator Ransom, it would seem, sees clearly the "hand-writing on the wall" indicating the decay and dissolution of Bourbonism in his state as appears from a remark reported to have been made by that distinguished North Carolinian the other day, namely: "That at the present rate of desertion from and demoralization of the Democracy of my state the party will have clean gone to hades at the close of another six months." In an interview with a representative of the *Republican*, Saturday

JUDGE BUXTON, THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE for Governor (and elected, but ousted out by Bourbon fraud) in 1880, and Col. Cooper, chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of North Carolina, said that Colonel Johnson's and Hon. Mr. Price's abandonment of Bourbon Democracy becomes known through out the state a great sensation will be produced. The fact will carry conviction to the hearts of Bourbonism and fill with gladness all Republicans and Independents. These distinguished gentlemen said also to the *Republican* representative that they anticipate with the most perfect confidence the redemption of North Carolina from Bourbonism at the next election, and by a majority of not less than twenty thousand. In this opinion Major Badger, Colonel Norment, and several other North Carolinians of prominence have expressed to the *Republican* representative their entire concurrence. Truly the leaves of True, Free, Patriotic, Independent Democracy of Virginia, is working grandly in North Carolina—National Republic.

We know of hundreds of heretofore leading Democrats who have declared their intention, in the next election, to act with the anti-prohibitionists, anti-monopolists, and the combination in favor of local self-government.

## BRADFORD, N. C., Jan. 11, 1882.

MR. EDITOR—Having been one of the spectators at Beaufort, N. C., on the 2nd of January, when the colored people were celebrating the nineteenth anniversary of the emancipation proclamation, and having heard the speeches of the three gentlemen who spoke on that occasion, namely: Capt. Oaksmith, George H. White, of Newbern, and Jas. T. E. Roe, who was our candidate for the state legislature at the last election, and came very near being elected, although he had many disadvantages to contend with. Upon reading an account of the proceedings in the *Carroll county Tribune*, in which the other two speakers were so highly complimented, I think it no more than justice to Mr. Roe for you to publish in your valuable paper, the *Free*, the substance of his speech, which was well delivered, and in my estimation deserving of much praise. Mr. Roe being introduced to the audience by Louis Stevens, President of the day, made a very able speech, and to the point, of which the following is the substance:

He said he intended to address them at some length on the occasion, but having listened to the two distinguished gentlemen who had preceded him, that there was but very little left for him to say, but after having been solicited by them, if he failed to say something he would consider that he was unworthy of the soil that gave him birth and of the mother that nursed him. He said this day to the colored people was the grandest day recorded in the history of the world. On this day the galling yoke of slavery was stricken from your necks and you were made a free and happy people of this Union, and you should celebrate it as long as the flag of the American Union shall continue to wave its broad stripes and bright stars o'er the land of the free and home of the brave. The flag now waves over a great country. We can boast of the longest railroads, we can boast of the ablest men and the prettiest women that God's sun ever shone upon. Who among us that feels himself so exalted as not to be proud of this great country. We also now have a free country, where every man regardless of his color or condition can worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and that too under his own vine and fig tree, where none dare molest him or make him afraid. The colored people had not enjoyed that freedom long, but now the white people could rejoice that they were free, and Abraham Lincoln, for this one grand act of his life, should live immortal, if it were possible, even when history itself had passed away. He asked the colored people if they had proven themselves worthy of that blood bought liberty which so many precious lives were sacrificed. He said yes, in the late war which gave them freedom they had tested their value on many a hard fought field. From the Potomac to the Rio Grande their advancing columns could almost always be found in advance of their white comrades, and since the war with great unanimity they had given their adhesion to that party which they had been taught to love. I say to day with impunity that no colored man can vote against the Republican party without sacrificing that high and exalted manhood which has ever characterized our American citizen, for every right you enjoy to-day was given you by that party. It was thought by some at the close of the war who had been so suddenly emancipated and enfranchised might become so intoxicated that they would make themselves unworthy citizens, in this we have been agreeably disappointed. Your behavior has been remarkably well, especially in old Carteret, where you have ever been ready to vindicate the majesty of the law and in bringing criminals to justice. I also congratulate you upon the rapid strides you have made towards educating yourselves and your children. I would bid you God speed in this glorious work, for history and experience have taught us that no nation can ever be enlivened where the masses are properly educated. I advise you, then, to push on in this great cause of education, for by so doing it will elevate you from a state of superstition and prejudice, and make you valuable citizens and an honor to the God who created you. I advise you to become more identified in the soil, and try to gain by honesty, economy and industry a homestead of your own and then help to develop the great resources of old Carteret, and make her second to no county in the state. As matters now stand you hold the balance of political power between the two great political parties in this country, and it is necessary for you to vote solid together, for in union there is strength. When once you become divided you will become an easy prey to the enemy. As this is so, it is necessary for you to vote with the great Republican party, for at its birth liberty sprung into existence, and its grand mission upon earth will never be accomplished until you have realized every right that has been guaranteed to you by the constitution, and when it dies there will be a monument erected to its memory that time can never eradicate.

Now, I see some colored people around me whose heads are blooming for the grave. Soon your departing spirits must take their everlasting flight, and when you are dying call your children around your bedside and say unto them: children, I have but very few of this world's goods to leave you, but I will leave you something as grand and noble as the crown that Bourbon king I will leave you the Emancipation Proclamation, issued by the immortal Lincoln, which declares you, your children and your children's children forever free. Take this and lay it upon your bosom and die in sweet repose.

## CARTER COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

Regulate first the stomach, second the liver; especially the first, so as to perform their functions perfectly and you will remove at least nineteen-twentieths of all the ill that mankind is heir to, in this or any other climate. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy natural action to these organs.—*Maine Farmer*.

All subscribers to the Post not receiving the same regularly, will please report the same to Mr. W. E. N. Salter at this office.

N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station. RALEIGH, JAN. 17th, 1882. THE TRADE IN FERTILIZERS. A little over 85,000 tons of fertilizer were sold in North Carolina last year. The returns are not all in, but it is evident that there was considerable increase in the sales over the year before, in spite of the difficulties in transportation last spring, which prevented many farmers from getting all they wanted. The average cash price of the simple acid phosphate was \$30.80. The average cash price of the ammoniated phosphate was \$40.80. The average cash price of all kinds was, therefore, \$35.55 per ton. Supposing cash had been paid for the 85,000 tons, the total amount paid by our farmers for fertilizers would have been three million, twenty-one thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars. Since, however, about twice as much ammoniated goods were sold as acid phosphates, the more correct value of fertilizers bought by our people would have been about three million, two hundred thousand dollars. But how many farmers paid cash for their fertilizers? As far as I can ascertain, hardly one-tenth of them. In the cotton country not one-twentieth of them. Deducting one-tenth, though, paid for in cash, we have seventy-six thousand and five hundred tons paid for at the rate of 425 lbs. of middling cotton in November for ammoniated phosphates and 800 lbs. for acid phosphates. At 11 cts. per lb. this is \$33.00 for the acid phosphates and \$46.75 for the ammoniated phosphate per ton. Supposing that the tobacco men pay for time at the same rate as the cotton men, we have three million, two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars as the round sum paid by the nine-tenths who buy on the credit system. Or, adding the amount paid by the one-tenth cash men, we have the grand total paid by the state for fertilizers as about three million, six hundred thousand dollars.

Thus for six months time upon purchases, worth three million, two hundred thousand dollars last May, our farmers paid four hundred thousand dollars, which is equal to an interest of 25 per cent. per annum. This is but an illustration of the workings of the credit system pursued by our farmers throughout the whole country. The great majority of them get everything they buy from their commission merchants upon about the same terms. During the summer, when bacon is worth 9 cts. a pound, they get it from their commission merchants for a pound of cotton in the fall. It is not surprising that many go down under this system, mortgage first, their crops, and then their lands, until finally they become the vassals of their merchants upon the land, which they themselves once owned. It is rather to be wondered at that so many prosper under such a system. It is a prosperous agriculture, indeed, that can sustain such a drain.

Although I believe that the use of good super phosphates upon our staples, cotton and tobacco, is proven to be eminently advantageous, let me implore farmers not to be tempted by this possibility of gain to buy more of them than they can certainly and easily pay for, in the event of a poor crop. Let them rather buy just what they can pay cash for, direct from the manufacturers, and thus save dealers' profits. Some manufacturers, who pay the state tax and submit their goods to examination, specially solicit such trade. Let them utilize further every available home material and make their own manures. If all the cotton seed, stable manure, straw, etc., are carefully husbanded, they will be found to go a long way. Three with well phosphate and kainite, which are just reasonably cheap, will make excellent composts. I will give some illustrations of excellent home made fertilizers in a later Bulletin.

CHAS. W. DABNEY, JR., Director.

The contest over the Mormon question will commence in Congress early next week, and the hotter it gets the better. The man who has the audacity to stand up and ask the admission of an indicted and confessed criminal to a seat among our law givers, will be marked by the country as unfit to participate in legislation. The polygamist Cannon acknowledges that he has violated the law, he admits that he has committed a crime for which men who do not live in Utah are imprisoned in the penitentiaries, and his only protection is a law which he himself assisted in passing, prohibiting his four wives from becoming witnesses in the courts, and thus preventing the government from establishing the fact that they have married him. The discussion over Cannon's right to a seat will bring the question squarely and fairly before Congress and the country, and should not be the end of it. The work should not stop until every polygamist is disfranchised and sent to the penitentiary and the cause closed.—*Anti-Cann*.

## TWO ORGANS.

Regulate first the stomach, second the liver; especially the first, so as to perform their functions perfectly and you will remove at least nineteen-twentieths of all the ill that mankind is heir to, in this or any other climate. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy natural action to these organs.—*Maine Farmer*.

All subscribers to the Post not receiving the same regularly, will please report the same to Mr. W. E. N. Salter at this office.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PROCLAMATION.

## SHERIFF HANGING!

I AM NOT THE SHERIFF, BUT I WILL do the hangman's work.

## Paper Hanging

Of any man in the State, I have

## Shades

Of all kinds and qualities. The prettiest in the market.

## UPHOLSTERING

AND

## REFITTING

Of old furniture done in the most substantial manner.

'arpets cut, made and put down.

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE.

GOODS AND WORK GUARANTEED.

BENJ. F. WHITE,

Market between 2d and 3d street, nov 6-11

## Coal and Wood!

## GRATE, STOVE AND CHEST NUT SIZES

Best Quality RED and WHITE ASH WOOD.

OAK, ASH, LIGHTWOOD, &c.

Very low. Sawn for Stoves or in long sticks, by

J. A. SPRINGER.

NOV 20-11

## GLOBE SALOON!

16 Market St.

CAPT. JIM MCGOWAN WILL FURNISH the best Whiskey for the Money in the City.

Fine Cigars, Cypres, &c. Call and see him oct 30-12

## WATER WORKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having engaged a competent and experienced PLUMBER, from the North, beg to notify the public that they will hereafter combine with their present Iron and Copper Work the business of

## PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

By doing FIRST CLASS WORK at reasonable prices they hope to merit any order their customers may leave with them. dec 1-11

HART, BAILY & CO.

## Home Made Candy,

PURE AND WHOLESALE.

All kinds Made Fresh every day at

C. E. JEVENS,

Second St, 3d door below Post Office. dec 12-12

## French Confectionary.

I am now prepared to furnish the finest and cheapest assortment of Confectionaries in town at the lowest prices. One hundred pounds of Cream Candy at 15¢ cents per lb. ZIMMERMAN'S, Oct. Second and Prince Sts.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER COUNTY—Superior Court.

Justice Ellinger and Eliza Derry partners in trade under the firm name of Johns Ellinger & Co., against George Myers, Administrator of the Estate of said George Myers deceased. Plaintiff. Defendant.

THE CREATOR of the *Emancipation Proclamation* has been called to the other side of the life. His death is a great loss to the cause of freedom. His death is a great loss to the cause of freedom. His death is a great loss to the cause of freedom.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL OLD BILLS must be settled before any NEW COIN are CONTRACTED.

Yours, respectfully,

J. F. EYER.

## CLUB ROOMS.

SECOND FLOOR, NEW YORK MARKET.

THE NEW YORK MARKET, NEW YORK.

THE NEW YORK MARKET, NEW YORK.

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In the February number of the *North American Review*, Prof. George P. Fisher of the Yale Divinity School, whose writings on the supernatural origin of Christianity and on ecclesiastical history are well known, comes to the defence of the Christian Religion against the attacks of modern doubts and infidelity. No able or more eminent advocate for the orthodox faith could be summoned into the controversy that has lately been waged on this high theme, and it is not too much to say that Prof. Fisher justifies every expectation by the vigor and clearness with which he handles the subject. He disclaims, however, the position of a debater, and makes no direct reference to Col. Ingerson's assaults, although he necessarily deals with the objections so brilliantly and audaciously presented by that doughty combatant. He proceeds in a very orderly manner to maintain a series of positions in regard to the origin, essential character and beneficent effects of the Christian faith, which are interlarded in themselves to furnish the answer to all objections and cavils. In the first place he takes advantage of the position that Christianity is a new thing whose present existence calls for justification or apology. It is wrought with the very fibre and substance of the best part of modern institutions and civilization, and has contributed more than any other force to making them what they are. We are impressively invited to imagine what they would have been without its agency. The difficulties which its presence, some of them of a very perplexing character, are frankly acknowledged, and differences of interpretation and understanding are alluded to as something inseparable from the action of the human mind in dealing with any system, complex in its details and bearings, however simple in its character and purposes. The idea that Christianity has been a boon to mankind is very effectively disposed of by an appeal to history and the experience of the race. In tracing the development of Divine Revelation and the gradual establishment of the religion of which Christianity is the consummation, Prof. Fisher gives a very broad interpretation to the idea of inspiration in the writings which contain its record and its precepts. Thereby he is enabled to meet with skill and effect some of the most telling arguments of the skeptic and the infidel. He claims, for instance, that the Divine method was to select a chosen people and lead them gradually up to the plane upon which the fullness of truth could be revealed to them with a possibility of being received and propagated. There was no sudden transformation of human nature, no violent sweeping away of old institutions and miscellaneous introduction of a new system, to which there must be a sudden and complete adaptation of mankind, equivalent almost to a new creation of the race; but instead of that the chosen people were dealt with as men of their own era, and those that surrounded or came in contact with them were similarly treated according to the requirements of the stage of progress reached from time to time. Hence the evils or abuses characteristic of ancient days were not suddenly rooted out, but were restrained and mitigated, while the forces were set at work which were to effect their final annihilation. This idea of the gradualness of revelation and the modified character of inspiration avoids a vast array of difficulties, but at the same time it approximates the process of religious development to that of political and social development and the growth of civilization generally. To many minds it will seem in no small measure to abolish the distinction between religious revelation and the general supervision of human affairs which all devout men attribute to the Deity.

In dealing with the facts and doctrines of Christianity, Prof. Fisher displays much of the same breadth of method. While he resolutely maintains the genuineness and credibility of the miracles of the Gospels and the Divine Character of the Gospel record, his arguments regarding the authenticity, substantial harmony, and essential truth as to facts of the New Testament scriptures, are such as would be applied to any other controverted writings. Considered in that light they are well high conclusive, but they are in some respects, quite different from what we have been accustomed to in religious controversy. The testimony of the disciples is tested as human testimony, and the records treated as subject to the ordinary accidents and incidents of literature. All this, of course, does not affect the essential character of Christian revelation or the religious belief and practice that is founded upon it. In dealing with these, the learned writer has a strong case, and presents it with much vigor and force. His contribution to the controversy will be read with great interest, as furnishing the latest statement of orthodox views in what may be regarded as an authoritative form. Taking it as such, and the least part of its value will be found in the evidence it affords of the progressive character of the most strictly orthodox thought of the day.

Other articles in the February number of the Review are: "Do the spoils belong to the victor?" by President Andrew D. White; "A remedy for railway abuses," by Isaac L. Rice; "Repression in Virginia," by Senator John W. Johnston; and "The lance and the law," by Henry Dargh.

Mrs. Farlington says: "Don't take any of the quack nostrums, as they are detrimental to the human system; but put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general debility, restore vitality and all kinds of ailments. They are sold by a respectable agent of the city."

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT  
**M. M. KATZ.**

THE FINEST ASSORTED STOCK EVER  
brought to Wilmington, with all the latest  
Novelties and Shades in

## DRESS GOODS.

Statin Marvellous, Setin de Lyon, Rhod-  
amies, Surrahs, Brocades, Moire An-  
tique, Camel's Hair, Silk  
Velvets, Plushes.

## COLORED, BLACK AND ILLUMI-

## NATED CASHMERES,

Henriettes, Mohairs, Suitings, Alpaca and  
Flannels in endless variety, Passamun-  
terie, Fringes and Trimmings

## White Goods, House-

## keeping Goods,

## DOLLMANS, CLOAKS, AND

## SHAWLS.

Men and Boy's Wear, Flannels, Merino  
Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets,  
Laces and Edgings.

## CURTAIN LACES, CREPES,

## STAPLE &amp; DOMESTIC GOODS.

In fact everything desirable. We warrant  
to come up in price and quality, to any  
samples from retail houses North.

Call and save extra expense in buying  
from

**M. M. KATZ,**

36 Market Street.

AT

**GEORGE MYERS'**

OLD STAND.

11 & 13 SO FRONT STREET.

CAN BE HAD

## Delicacies

FOR THE

**Christmas Table.**

The New Liquor Department is the best in  
the State. The Choicest

SHERIES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS

AND CHAMPAGNES.

Celebrated PONEY WHISKEY.

BLUE GRASS, and the new brand of

Whiskey.

**Between The Acts!**

Do not fail to look at the fine display of

LIQUORS.

## FIRE WORKS

AND

## FIRE CRACKERS!

## MINCE MEAT

AND

## PLUM PUDDING,

And the Choicest

**Family Supplies!**

Prices will suit as well as goods.

11 & 13 SO. FRONT ST.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PROF. MOORE'S

## VALUABLE REMEDIES.

## ANNOUNCEMENT TO MY

FRIENDS.

WHAT I HAVE DONE AND AM

DOING.

SEE CERTIFICATES BELOW.

I HAVE APPOINTED JACOB JOHNSON,  
Dock Street, as my Agent in the city of  
Wilmington.

Prof. W. H. MOORE.

Prof. Moore's Tree of Life is a purely  
Vegetable Compound, remarkable for  
cleansing the system, purifying the blood,  
removing Pimples, Itchiness of the Skin and  
giving relief to all disorders of the body or  
system. For sale by Jacob Johnson, Dock  
Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Prof. W. H. Moore's O. K. Liniment, a  
certain cure for Pains and Aches, Cramp  
Colic, Rheumatism, Cuts, Sprains, Neural-  
gia, Toothache and Dyspepsia. For sale by  
Jacob Johnson, Dock Street, Wilmington,  
N. C.

Cancer and Scrofula remedy will be sent  
to any address by forwarding the sum of  
\$1.00 to Prof. W. H. Moore's Headquarters,  
P. O. Box 585, Newbern, N. C.

Prof. W. H. Moore's Willing Salve is re-  
markable for curing Scrofula, Burns, Ulcer-  
ated Sores of all kinds, Boils, Scalds, Fish  
poison, Rotten feet, Corns, Bunions  
and Piles. For sale by Jacob Johnson, Dock  
Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Prof. W. H. Moore's Chilli and Fever  
remedy, a certain specific in all cases of  
Chills, Ague and Fever or Billious attacks.  
For sale by Jacob Johnson, Dock Street,  
Wilmington, N. C.

Prof. W. H. Moore's Liver, Kidney and  
Consumption Pills are guaranteed to cure  
any disease arising from a disordered state  
of the vital organs, or contracted by a ma-  
lignant condition of the atmosphere. For  
sale by Jacob Johnson, Dock Street, Wil-  
mington, N. C.

Prof. Moore's Powders, Remarkable for  
removing Colds, Aches and Pains from the  
human race. For sale by Jacob Johnson,  
Dock Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Cancer and Scrofula remedies will be for-  
warded to any part of the country by send-  
ing the price, \$1.00, to me at Newbern, N. C.  
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## MISCELLANEOUS.

## Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co

## COMMENCING SUNDAY, AUG. 2, 1881.

## Trains on this road will run as follows.

## LEAVE RICHMOND SOUTH.

2:10 P. M. Fast Mail daily, makes through  
connections for Savannah, Macon,  
Palmetto, and Charleston.

11:50 A. M. Through Mail daily, makes  
connections for Savannah, Macon,  
Palmetto, and Charleston.

6:00 P. M. Freight daily (except Sunday).

7:30 A. M. Freight daily (except Sunday).

8:15 A. M. Fast Mail daily, runs only at  
Chesler, Palmetto, and Charleston.

7:30 A. M. Freight daily (except Sunday).

8:30 P. M. Through Mail daily, makes  
connections for Savannah, Macon,  
Palmetto, and Charleston.

11:50 A. M. Through Mail daily, makes  
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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## 792 LOTS

## ON

## 17TH STREET.

## BETWEEN

## MARKET &amp; MULBERRY

## STREETS.

## Size, 30 Feet Front

## BY

## 380 Feet Deep.

## I WILL SELL THE

## LOT OF LAND

## On 17th St., between

## Market and Mul-

## berry Streets in

## Lots of

## 30 by 80 Feet,

## For one-fourth cash,



# THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 22, 1882.

**MAKING STEAKS TENDER.**—The following recipe for making tender beef-steak is published for the benefit of those who buy steaks from butchers who sell tough beef—our butcher always keeps nice, tender juicy beef—Put three table-spoonsful of salad oil and one table-spoonful of vinegar, well mixed together, on a large flat dish and on this lay the steak. Salt must never be put on steak before it is cooked. The steak must lie on this tender making mixture for at least half an hour to a side. The toughest steak will succumb to this and be perfectly tender when cooked.

**SPICED DURING THE WEEK.**—The following marriage licenses were issued by the Register of Deeds during the past week: Edwin J. Thorpe and Miss Jennie H. Brink; Andrew Christian Nielsen and Miss Josephine Rowland; Geo. W. Hardwick and Miss Elvy M. Fenny; Wm. F. Keen and Miss Clara H. Newton; O. F. Corbett and Miss Mary A. Bender; Nelson Bowden and Miss Lucy Martin; John A. Holland and Miss Sarah H. Denton; Andrew J. Walker and Miss Florence W. Taylor; John H. Holt and Miss Phillis Williams.

**DEEDS, MORTGAGES, &c.**—The following deeds and mortgages were probated by the proper officers during the past week: Deeds: J. H. Maaburn to W. A. Cumming; Kate Mabson to Lewis H. Paine; John F. Garrett and wife to J. R. Melton; G. B. French & Sons to T. B. Stanley; C. E. Barnes to J. B. Beckwith; Lewis Thompson to L. Volter; R. E. Calder, trustee, to R. Evers, (Bladen); R. E. Calder, trustee, to D. A. Pitman, (Bladen); M. A. Clark to E. M. Griffin, (Union); J. D. Williams, Sr., wife et al, to W. S. Farmer, (Wayne); D. Outlar, receiver, to A. D. Bordeaux; Sarah A. Beckardite to J. G. Norwood; Susan A. Reading to M. T. Costin. Mortgages: Thomas Lewis to Kerchner & Calder Bros; Wm. M. Monroe to J. F. Garrett; Gasper Spicer and others to John O. Shepard; W. H. Howe and wife to R. S. Radcliffe; J. A. and J. D. Maulsby to Kerchner & Calder Bros; E. T. Johnson to N. R. Johnson; H. C. Prentiss to L. Vollers.

**SMITHVILLE, N. C., Jan. 17, 1882.**  
EDITOR POST:—We have observed that quite a change has taken place in the last several months, in recognizing the claims of our race. It has been the case that none of our colored citizens held a position, either under state or federal authority. But now we see, by the liberality of our leading Republican friends, that there has been several colored men recommended to hold government positions, and that our highly esteemed friend, Hon. W. P. Canaday, the champion of civil liberty, has recognized them. Here we see to-day Joseph Spills wearing the badge of Customs service, and filling that position with credit to himself and his race, and a full crew of boatmen, all colored men; also, that colored men have been recommended for other appointments. Now this change is but just and fair, and seems to give general satisfaction. We are, &c.,  
COLORED CITIZENS OF BRUNSWICK,  
WILLIAM H. CRAIG.

**GOLDSBORO, N. C., Jan. 19, 1882.**  
EDITOR POST:—We did not intend reaching this point so early, but we are here and are making some progress notwithstanding the very inclemency of the weather. We were met and welcomed by our mutual friends E. E. Smith, of the Enterprise, and G. T. Wasson, of the Goldsboro Star, and have been the guest of these gentlemen and their families during our stay, and have been taken to visit the different schools of this place, and have listened with great care to their recitations and examined their writing, and am pleased to say these schools are in as fine condition as any we have met in this state, especially those under the principalship of Hon. Miles Tucker, with E. E. Smith, J. C. Stevens, and Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Dickson, of Newbern. Some of their scholars are very young, but it would surprise you to see how far advanced they are, and how rapidly they are traveling after the older ones. This shows there has been no loss of time on the part of the above teachers in performing well their duty.

I cannot close this article without special mention of our pleasure while at Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Smith's. If one should be fortunate enough to stop there, however brief his visit might be, and not say like one of old, it was good to be there, it would be because he or she was not used to the face people of his world.

The Post is only \$2.00 per annum.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 14, 1882.

EDITOR WILMINGTON POST:—I promised you in my communication from Tarboro that I would write you again from this place, but fear I have reached here too late for your issue of the 16th, I have just arrived here from a visit up the Raleigh and Gaston railroad to Littleton, Warrenton, Kittrell, Henderson and Franklinton, and had a splendid time with all our friends, Republicans, Democrats and everybody else—all treated me kindly indeed. A leading Democrat took great pleasure in introducing me to his Democratic friends, and said there was the best chance in that section to make new recruits, now, that he ever knew of, and thought now was a good time for me to begin. Having a few extra copies of the Post with me I handed them around and put some to reading and some to listening, which they all seemed to enjoy very much. One gentleman remarked that he was bred, born and reared a Democrat, and had every time voted that ticket, but would never vote it again, and that he spoke the sentiments of many, and that the Post would hereafter be a welcome visitor in that section. I informed them that we would try to make the supply equal to the demand, with such readable matter as would prove beneficial to the farmer, mechanic, merchant laborer, and, in fact, to all who would accept wholesome advice. We then gathered up a few subscribers, received the cash, gave receipts and left.

While at Littleton I met with the postmaster, Mr. Winfield Young, who took me to his residence and gave me an introduction to his family, with whom I enjoyed my stay very much, as I did when at our mutual friends, John T. Reynolds, at Enfield, and the Hon. W. P. Mabson, at Tarboro. He and Mrs. Mabson certainly made things pleasant for me while in that beautiful little thriving town. Mr. Mabson enjoys very largely the confidence of all the people of his county and district, without regard to party affiliation, there seems to be a general feeling in his favor to make him either sheriff or congressman. He got us about fifty subscribers to the Post while there.

I enclose you from here and elsewhere a very respectable list, who wish to be posted with the Wilmington Post. Thanking you for past favors, we are  
NEW MOVEMENT.

**Republicanism for the Future.**  
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 17, 1882.  
MR. EDITOR:—Aside from recent business engagements, your correspondent has had occasional opportunity to interrogate various politicians and voters relative to Cumberland's political attitude, which it is gratifying to note is obviously settled, for the drift of popular sentiment is magnanimously in favor of enthroning anew the Republican party and its cherished principles. On all sides it is generally acknowledged that the best government that North Carolina has seen for a decade, existed when the Republican party was at the helm of state. Those who have labored for the past aggrandisement of the Democratic party and supported its nominees with eloquent fervor, are among the first to complain of the brazen and onerous methods lately employed by that party, and emphatically assert that they will no longer tolerate such despotic rule. The Democratic party holding the state government for its past five years has steadily encroached upon the rights and liberties of the people, using its vast power to further its own party ends, while it has done nothing for the promotion of the general weal. The legislative enactments of the Democratic party have become public perils, obnoxious among them is that act wholly disfranchising the electors from voting for Magistrates and County Commissioners, a scheme not devised for the common welfare, but for the petty purpose of crushing Republican majorities in the eastern counties of the state, a plan which has well carried out its original design, at the same time it has been the means of imposing Democratic officials in many counties who proved antagonistic to the will of their constituents, for the good people of old Cumberland have certainly suffered from the perversion practiced upon them by an inflexible set of Democratic County Commissioners, but they have nobly endured them, and they continue to do so for the present, realizing that the time will soon mature when they can hail with glad acclaim the day of retribution, when Democrats and Republicans, the allies of one common cause, struggling for liberty will go forth under the ascending flag of Republicanism, and proclaim by their actions that North Carolina belongs to the people and not to the ring masters of the Democratic party.

A member of the House committee on Ways and Means has said that the outlook for any important action of Congress at the present session on tariff measures was not very promising. He said that the committee discussed the tariff issue in all its phases, and virtually concluded to take no action on such matters until assured of the vote of the preceding tariff commission. "Should the efforts to revise the subject to a commission fail," he added, "it is possible that the chairman will propose a bill to include such tariff modifications as are deemed absolutely necessary, and the committee will report it to the House for action."

## WILMINGTON MARKETS.

January 16.  
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Sales reported of 50 casks at 51 cents, and 300 de. at 51 1/2 cents, closing firm at the latter figures.

ROBIN.—Market steady at \$2.00 for Strained and \$2.05 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations, being an advance of 5 cents on last reports.  
TAR.—Quoted firm at \$2.30 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.  
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Firm at \$2.50 for Hard, \$4.00 for Yellow Dip and \$3.20 per bbl for Virgin, a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin. Sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Market firm, with sales reported of 300 bales on a basis of 11 1/2. The following were the official quotations of the day:  
Ordinary, 8 13-16 cts @ lb  
Good Ordinary, 10 3-16 " " "  
Low Middling, 11 1-16 " " "  
Middling, 11 1/2 " " "  
Good Middling, 11 1/2 " " "

## RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 560 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 152 casks  
Rosin, 1621 bbls  
Tar, 152 bbls  
Crude Turpentine, 68 bbls

January 17.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened and closed firm at 52 cents per gallon, with sales of 200 casks at that price.  
ROBIN.—Steady at \$2.00 for Strained and \$2.05 for Good Strained, with sales of 700 bbls reported at \$2.05 per bbl for Good Strained.  
TAR.—Firm at \$2.30 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.  
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Firm at \$2.50 for Hard, \$4.00 for Yellow Dip and \$3.20 per bbl for Virgin, a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin. Sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Market firm, with sales reported of 350 bales on a basis of 11 1/2. The following were the official quotations of the day:  
Ordinary, 8 13-16 cts @ lb  
Good Ordinary, 10 3-16 " " "  
Low Middling, 11 1-16 " " "  
Middling, 11 1/2 " " "  
Good Middling, 11 1/2 " " "

## RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 749 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 250 casks  
Rosin, 2352 bbls  
Tar, 275 bbls  
Crude Turpentine, 64 bbls

January 18.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—Firm at 52 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 230 casks at that price.  
ROBIN.—Market dull at \$2.00 for Strained and \$2.05 for Good Strained, with no sales to report.  
TAR.—Firm at \$2.30 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.  
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Firm at \$2.50 for Hard, \$4.00 for Yellow Dip and \$3.20 per bbl for Virgin; a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin. Sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Market firm, with small sales reported on a basis of 11 1/2. The following were the official quotations of the day:  
Ordinary, 8 13-16 cts @ lb  
Good Ordinary, 10 3-16 " " "  
Low Middling, 11 1-16 " " "  
Middling, 11 1/2 " " "  
Good Middling, 11 1/2 " " "

## RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 633 bales  
Spirits Turpentine, 137 casks  
Rosin, 1419 bbls  
Tar, 31 " "  
Crude turpentine, 152 "

January 19.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm at 52 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 300 casks at that price, closing steady.  
ROBIN.—Market dull at \$2.00 for Strained, and \$2.05 for Good Strained, with no sales to report.  
TAR.—Firm at \$2.30 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.  
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Firm at \$2.50 for Hard, \$4.00 for Yellow Dip and \$3.20 per bbl for Virgin; a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin. Sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Market firm, with sales of 550 bales on a basis of 11 1/2. The following were the quotations of the day:  
Ordinary, 8 13-16 cts @ lb  
Good Ordinary, 10 3-16 " " "  
Low Middling, 11 1-16 " " "  
Middling, 11 1/2 " " "  
Good Middling, 11 1/2 " " "

## RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 537 bales  
Spirits turpentine, 227 casks  
Rosin, 2969 bbls  
Tar, 303 " "  
Crude turpentine, 232 "

January 20.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—Market dull at 52 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 60 casks at 51 1/2 cents, closing firm at the decline.  
ROBIN.—Market steady at \$1.95 for Strained and \$2.00 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.  
TAR.—Firm at \$2.35 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.  
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Firm at \$2.50 for Hard, \$4.00 for Yellow Dip and \$3.20 per bbl for Virgin; a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin. Sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Market firm, with sales reported of 550 bales on a basis of 11 1/2. The following were the official quotations of the day:  
Ordinary, 8 13-16 cts @ lb  
Good Ordinary, 10 11-16 " " "  
Low Middling, 11 1-16 " " "  
Middling, 11 1/2 " " "  
Good Middling, 11 1/2 " " "

January 21.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—Dryers and sellers apart. No sales reported.  
ROBIN.—Steady at \$1.95 for Strained and \$2.00 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.  
TAR.—Firm at \$2.35 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.  
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$2.50 for Hard, \$4.00 for Yellow Dip and \$3.20 per bbl for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fifth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Market firm, with sales at the following quotations.

Ordinary, 8 13-16 cts @ lb  
Good Ordinary, 10 3-16 " " "  
Low Middling, 11 1-16 " " "  
Middling, 11 1/2 " " "  
Good Middling, 11 1/2 " " "

January 11.  
TINER.—We hear of sales during the week at the following prices: Common snuff \$5, Common Fair Heart \$6.50, Fair Mill \$8.00, Prince Mill \$10.00, Extra Mill \$12.00, Extra Large Yellow Pine \$14.00.

1882.

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